



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE REFECTORY OF ST. MARTIN'S PRIORY, DOVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—I beg to send you the accompanying sketch, and the following particulars:—

This building, now used as a store-house or barn, is situated within a short distance of the Maison-Dieu. The priory has been long famous for the gateway, which still retains much of its original beauty, and leads to the residence of its worthy possessor, John Coleman,

Esq., in whose family this farm has been for a long series of years.

The exterior of the building offers little worthy of observation, but internally it bears considerable evidence of antiquity. The priory-buildings were begun by Archbishop Corboyl, in the reign of Henry I., and were finished by his successor Theobald, who filled it with Benedictine monks; and king Henry

II. decreed, that no religious order, other than that of St. Benedict, should reside there.

The farm-buildings stand in a very pleasant situation, near the commencement of the Folkestone road, and the whole preclact is still surrounded by a stone-wall, within the boundaries of which many a mass has been sung, and offering made to St. Martin.

Poplar.

EDWARD STOCK.

THE ELEMENTS OF ARCHITECTURE.

COLLECTED BY SIR HENRY WOTTON, KNIGHT,
From the best Authors and Examples.

(Continued from p. 423.)

OF CHIMNIES.

In the present Business, *Italians* (who make very frugal Fires), are perchance not the best Counsellors. Therefore from them we may better learn both how to raise fair *Mantels* within the Rooms, and how to disguise gracefully the Shafts of Chimnies abroad (as they use) in sundry Forms (which I shall handle in the latter Part of my Labour), and the rest I will extract from *Philippe de l'Orme*, in this Part of his Work more diligent than in any other, or, to do him right, than any Man else.

Fir, he observeth very soberly, that who in the Disposition of any Building will consider the Nature of the Region, and the Winds that ordinarily blow from this or that Quarter, might so cast the Rooms which shall most need Fire, that he should little fear the Incommodity of Smoak; and therefore he thinks that Inconvenience for the most Part to proceed from some inconsiderate Beginning. Or if the Error lay not in the Disposition, but in the Structure itself, then he makes a Logical Enquiry, That either the Wind is too much let in above, at the Mouth of the Shaft, or the Smoak stifled below: If none of these, then there is a Repulsion of the Fume by some

higher Hill or Fabrick, that shall over-top the Chimney, and work the former Effect: If likewise not this, then he concludes, That the room which is infested, must be necessarily both little and close, so as the Smoak cannot issue by a natural Principle, wanting a Succession and Supply of new Air.

Now, in these Cases he suggesteth diverse artificial Remedies, of which I will allow one a little Description, because it savoureth of Philosophy, and was touched by *Vitruvius* himself, (*Liv. l. Cap. 6.*) but by this Man ingeniously applied to the present Use: He will have us provide two hollow Brass Balls of reasonable Capacity, with little Holes open in both for Reception of Water, when the Air shall be first sucked out: One of these we must place with the Hole upwards, upon an Iron Wire, that shall traverse the Chimney a little above the *Mantel*, at the ordinary height of the sharpest Heat or Flames, whereof the Water within being rarified, and by rarification resolved into Wind, will break out, and so force up the Smoak, which otherwise might linger in the Tunnel by the Way, and oftentimes revert: With the other (*sauit he*) we may supply the Place of the former, when it is exhausted; or for a need, below the Fire in the mean while; which Invention I have interposed for some little Entertainment of the Reader. I will conclude with a Note from

Palladio, who observeth, that the Ancients did warm their Rooms with certain secret Pipes, that came through the Walls, transporting Heat (as I conceive it) to sundry Parts of the House, from one common Furnace; I am ready to baptize them *Caliducts*, as well as they are termed *Ventiducts* and *Aqueducts*, that convey Wind and Water; which whether it were a Custom or a Delicacy, was surely both for Thrift and for Use, far beyond the *German* Stoves; and I should prefer it likewise before our own Fashion, if the very Sight of a Fire did not add to the Room a kind of Reputation, as old *Homer* doth teach us in a Verse, sufficient to prove that himself was not blind, as some would lay to his Charge.

Touching Conducts for the Suillage, and other Necessities of the House (which how base soever in Use, yet for Health of the Inhabitants are as considerable, and perhaps more than the rest) I find in our Authors this Counsel, That Art should imitate Nature in those ignoble Conveyances, and separate them from sight (where their wants a running Water) into the most remote, and lowest, and thickest Part of the Foundation, with secret Vents passing up through the Walls like a Tunnel to the wild Air aloft, which all *Italian*

* Αἰδομένη καὶ πρὸς γαρῤῥώτερος αἰὸς ἵεσθαι.
—Hom. Epig.